

Bloomfield Record.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE TOWNSHIP.

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

Local correspondence is respectfully solicited. Writers should give their names, as an evidence of authenticity. Contributions, to insure publication, must be sent in early on Tuesday afternoon.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MAY 8, 1873.

Journalistic History in Bloomfield.

Our competitor in the newspaper line has an article in his last issue, setting forth the status of his paper, and making, or attempting to make, certain explanations. These are directed, we suppose, to the large number of persons who have subscribed to the Record and are still holding out against the persistent importunities they are beset with to take the *Saturday Gazette*. The editor has, in our opinion, signally failed in his explanations. Moreover, he has grossly misrepresented us in his statement of our unvarnished facts, in that he deliberately accuses us of "viciousness" etc. It is true, he adroitly and gingerly edges around the present editor of the Record, and vents his wrath upon our former associate; nevertheless, we consider that we are as grossly assailed, and that the attack is therefore the more insidious in its nature. We claim the privilege of placing our self right before the people of Bloomfield. The published history of the newspaper business, as it has been recorded during the past four months, is our refutation. We propose to prove conclusively, by the two letters, (published elsewhere) that McDivitt, Davis and Lyon, last summer associated themselves together for the purpose of publishing the original *Gazette* newspaper. The Davis letter explicitly assigns the particular duties each of the three were to assume. We cannot see how in the face of this letter, Mr. Lyon can justify himself in his amazement at what he calls the viciousness and folly of Mr. McDivitt.

It will be seen, by referring to the columns of the *Gazette* as published in December last, that a prospectus was issued for a Bloomfield and Montclair paper. The gist of many columns of editorial matter in several numbers of the *Gazette* at that time was, that the paper could not be successfully established and conducted unless a certain income was pledged, which the "Patron Fund" already obtained. Our citizens were called upon to pay for advertising their business, \$100 for a quarter of a column per year! \$25 for one inch per year! We were distinctly told that the paper could not be sustained in the place without such a subsidy. A meeting was called by the editors and held December 9th at the Centre School House, for the purpose of establishing the future of the *Gazette* on this basis. Mr. Lyon explicitly stated that \$10,000 per annum was necessary to meet the expenses of printing, publishing, editor's salary, etc. The "developments" made by Mr. McDivitt at that meeting are yet fresh in the memories of the gentlemen who were present. If there had been heretofore the slightest hope for this brilliant subsidizing scheme, it was now clear gone forever. The "opening" of the batteries had opened the eyes of all who were there.

It was just here that our connection with this newspaper business begins. We saw that Mr. McDivitt, then a stranger to us, had been shamefully misled. We sought his acquaintance, convinced that the prospects of Mr. Lyon were ruined, and that the field was now open for the establishment of a newspaper upon an equitable basis—precisely the same basis contemplated by Mr. McDivitt at the outset. We issued our announcement, and voluntary subscriptions for the Record came in beyond our most sanguine expectations. The revolution was so complete and so sudden, that the editors of the *Gazette*, (who yet had two numbers of their old series to publish) came out in a double headed article on Jan. 11, 1873, which contained these words:

"As we have no penchant for fruitless controversy, and feel that we cannot afford to compromise ourselves, or the best interests of the community, we deem it better to retire from the field which these ambitious ventures have so anxious to cultivate."

Therefore, whatever views we may entertain of the motives, manner, and time of its coming into being, we cannot forget our citizenship and desire for the sake of our town to lay aside all personal feelings and offer no impediment to the prosperity of this new aspirant for public favor."

Mr. Lyon speaks of the "cultured minds of these villages." We beg to be informed as to what he defines mental culture when he insists that his readers were under a "misapprehension" as to the interpretation of the extracts we have quoted.

A terrible disaster happened on Sabbath afternoon at Dixon, Ill. The rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches at a point in Rock River, just below the bridge. Here some two or three hundred persons, including many men and children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony, when, suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. Some sixty persons were drowned and twenty others more or less injured. The bridge was of iron, Truesdell's pattern, and elevated about twenty-five feet above the river, which was twenty feet deep. The cause of this distressing disaster is attributed to the defective nature of the Truesdell bridge. It was incapable of sustaining an unequally distributed weight.

Mr. Frank W. Potter, editor of the *Newark Evening Courier* who recently received the appointment as U. S. Consul at Montclair, will leave for that city next week. John W. Foster, Esq., will edit the *Courier* during his absence.

The Letter

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1872.

FRIEND C. M. DAVIS.

Dear Sir:—I am sorry that your name appears on the Bloomfield *Gazette* in connection with Wm. P. Lyon's under the circumstances. I am very sure it should not. I am as sure you cannot afford to continue it there, knowing as you do all the circumstances in the case. It looks to me and my friends, and others, as though you approved of W. P. Lyon's course, and in fact was one with him in his treatment of me in gobbling up the Bloomfield paper, which really belongs to me. I repeat, you cannot afford to be identified with this piece of almost unparalleled villainy and treachery on the part of W. P. Lyon. No one but a trusted friend could ever have the opportunity of such treachery. I have not been idle since I saw you, in regard to this matter. I have my batteries almost ready to open fire. You know the agreement between Lyon and myself, a verbal one though it was. Only the trusted can betray you. I had implicit confidence in W. P. Lyon's honesty and integrity. Please let me hear from you in regard to this matter. I shall await an early reply.

Very respectfully,
J. R. McDIVITT.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 8th 1872.

FRIEND McDIVITT.—In reply to your favor of yesterday, I would say that I do not regard the association of my name with Mr. Lyon's as a matter of regret, or that it makes me responsible for his acts as publisher. I am simply editor with him. I have nothing to do with the publication. I collect no bills, give no receipts, make no bargains of any kind, I simply assist in editing the *Gazette*. Perhaps I had better repeat what I have before stated to you. When you called on me at my house last summer and suggested the publication of a paper, asking me to edit it, and offering to pay me for the same, I replied that Mr. Lyon had for some time been considering the matter and that he wished me to be leading editor. I said I could do nothing without consulting him. We therefore called on Mr. Lyon together. After talking the matter over, it was concluded to go right on with the paper. I was simply to write and give editorial assistance generally. Mr. Lyon was to have it printed; you were to attend to the advertising. This was the general outline; particulars I suppose were to be settled between you and Mr. Lyon.

Three numbers have been issued. I have received no compensation and expect none. I do my little share of the work for the good of Bloomfield. A good paper established here will be a great benefit to the place. I am willing to do my share of the preparatory work for nothing. If there is any loss I do not share it, others will make it good. It is no easy matter to publish a paper. Mr. Lyon has given a great deal of valuable time to it. What idea he has of its future, after the twelve numbers are issued, I do not know; it does not concern me pecuniarily. I only hope it will be a good paper and a permanent one. I also hope that Mr. Lyon will not be a loser after all his labor. I am sorry that any disagreement between you and Mr. Lyon has taken place. I wish it could be healed without further unpleasantness. I do not see how the public good can be served, or your own interest benefited by "opening" your "batteries." I rather think we will all be hurt by it. Hoping you may yet be satisfied without disturbing our peace, I am

Yours Truly,
CHAS. M. DAVIS.

Bloomfield and Montclair.

The Montclair Railway Company have recently published a valuable work entitled "HOMES ON THE MONTCLAIR." It is a neat pamphlet, somewhat in the style of Railway Guides, filled with interesting details, maps and illustrations descriptive of the various towns through which this line of travel is located. The advantages of shortened distance, avoidance of the tunnel, and long ferriage, must eventually make the Montclair a thoroughly popular and favorite route for business men and all others.

This book, issued by the Company with the view of calling the attention of New York business men to the route and induce them to locate thereon, cannot but be productive of much influence. We reprint from its pages what the author, Mr. Geo. C. CARLIS, has to say in respect to the two villages in which our paper circulates so largely. As to his description of Bloomfield, our people will see that it is unexaggerated, and we should say, truthful. The author has given us facts and statistics, in a concise manner.

It will be observed that the extreme healthfulness of Montclair is expatiated upon, though perhaps in a jocular manner. We would continue it in the same spirit and remark that our sister township seems to have two of three excellent physicians who find a lucrative practice up there—none of them, we believe, wearing that hungry look characteristic of Romeo's starved apothecary. Bantering aside, the last census gives Bloomfield a slight advantage over Montclair, in this respect, the death-rate being somewhat lower with us. The difference however is so slight as to be hardly noticeable. Either of our villages are healthful enough to satisfy the requirements of the ruralist in search of a country home.

MUNICIPALITY.—Messrs. ROBERT L. and ALEXANDER GIBBS, well known merchants of New York, have presented to the Theological Seminary at Princeton the beautiful residence of Mrs. Dod, to be used as a Professors' house, and have, in addition, directed the erection of a fine building to cost from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. The edifice is to be used for recitation rooms and will meet a want long felt in that department.

An extensive labor strike is in progress among the employees of the various Telford pavement companies in this vicinity. Some four hundred men are engaged in it; the strike is of so disorderly a nature as to necessitate the calling out of the Orange constabulary force, to preserve order.

Temperance.

We hail the united movement on the part of several of our churches in this good cause as most auspicious. There is perhaps no field of Christian labor in which they can engage which has such a promise as this one, both in the good to be accomplished in reforming the inebriate, and also in the reflex influence which such a work will have upon the entire membership of the churches. It is a work peculiarly adapted to develop the Christian graces of love and sympathy—by bringing the membership of the churches into actual contact with the attendant miseries of intemperance. Surely the poor drunkard is to be pitied and not despised, as he is too often; for, in the great majority of cases, as is now very clearly demonstrated, intemperance is a species of disease, affecting not only the physical powers, but also the intellectual and moral faculties of man. Who then are so well qualified to reach the poor drunkard and influence him for good, as the professed followers of the despised Nazarene, who went about doing good? Far be it from us to cast reflections upon any one who is regular in attendance upon the sanctuary upon the Sabbath and upon the evening prayer meetings of the week; for all this they are to be commended; but we do believe, when we see the earnest laborer, actuated by the divine spirit of love, to reform the inebriate, will bring a man nearer the Master than years of attendance upon church services such as is given by the average church member. And we may even go farther, and say that we do not think there are those who perhaps dare not profess to be Christians, but whose hearts being powerfully affected by sympathy for the poor drunkard and his family, labor in and out of season to reform him, will in the last great day be astonished when met by the King with the welcome: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." And their astonished souls may well question: "Lord, when saw we thee hungry, and clothed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?" And the King shall graciously explain: "As I have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." And whom does the King call his brethren? Is not the drunkard his brother, and is not even the rumrunner his brother too? The King's own definitions of who his brethren are, may be gathered from his own precious words as follows: "They that are sick, but go ye and learn what that meaneth.—I will have mercy and not sacrifice—for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. And again: "For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." And who are so "lost" as the drunkard and the rumrunner? None surely are more "lost" than these two classes; and therefore is it that the labor of reforming them by the mighty levers of love and sympathy become peculiarly appropriate to professed Christians.

We trust that the Union Meeting at the Methodist church, on last Sabbath evening, is but the precursor for down-right earnest, practical work in the cause of temperance, not only by each of the churches, but by each and every member connected with them. And we would counsel frequent repetitions of these Union Meetings, for the purpose of deepening the interest already felt, and to give direction to the movement.

SUNDAY SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Knox, on Sunday morning last concluded his discourse upon Temperance, which was listened to with profound attention and interest. In the course of this sermon the aggressive nature of the making and vending of liquors was alluded to—its rapid spread and increase throughout the land, and the same was illustrated by statistics. Bringing the matter directly home it was shown that in Bloomfield township, where \$35,000 was devoted annually to preaching and teaching in our churches and schools, \$37,000 was annually spent for intoxicating beverages. This and other citations of a local nature, intended to bring the traffic in its aggressiveness, before our people, was made a powerful argument in favor of a stringent temperance law.

The reverend speaker took occasion to show the heavy responsibility resting upon everybody, their moral accountability for the evils resulting from the legalized sale and use of liquor; that Christian people, by consenting to it, were accessory to the murders, suicides, and casualties resulting from intemperance.

In the evening, the anniversary of the Bloomfield Union Tract Society was held in the M. E. Church, which was filled to overflowing. After reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, the anthem "Beautiful Zion" was sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy then made some remarks, the purport of which was that the exercises of the evening by common consent would be conducted in the interests of the Temperance cause. A number of speakers would address the meeting, and their time would be limited to ten minutes each.

Dr. K. then put in his ten minutes, tersely explaining the difference between moral and legal sin. He was in favor of the former as relating to the drinker and the latter as to the seller of liquor. He held that intemperance was a disease and that we had a right to enact laws to stay its progress in our community just as much as in New York they enforce a law to prevent the entrance and spread of cholera and yellow fever in that city.

Dr. Macfarlan spoke at considerable length, stating that it had been his lot to witness the evils and effects of intemperance in institutions of New York. His remarks were, in their style, very dramatic, and the Doctor succeeded in depicting the horrors of the bowl in vivid colors.

Dr. Stubbart ably brought up the rear, in a short speech, and concluded with a hope that the work which had been so nobly inaugurated would not be relinquished; that there would be no retreat sounded.

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT.—The concert which is to take place on Wednesday evening next at the residence of Mr. A. T. Morris, Esq., will in its scope and character be unusually attractive. Mr. Morris has spared no pains or expense in securing fine talent for the occasion. Prof. Antonio L. Mora will preside at the organ. Miss Kate Keene and Miss Mary Nunez, vocalists of known ability, have been engaged, and it is expected that Mr. E. Halsem, fustist will be present. The best native talent in the way of instrumental music, violinists, pianists, etc. will also contribute to make this a choice entertainment. The price of the tickets has been fixed at one dollar, and may be had at the Post Office, and of the Committee on the Montclair and D. L. & W. trains. The proceeds are for the benefit of Hope Chapel Sunday School.

EUCLIDIAN SOCIETY.—The annual election of officers in this Society was held on Monday evening last, when the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: President, P. W. Lyon; Vice President, J. M. Chalmers; Treasurer, D. G. Garabrant; Cor. Secretary, J. B. Maxfield; Sec. Secretary, E. Oakes. The reports of the various officers for the past year were read, showing that the Society, as it has heretofore been, is in a flourishing and prosperous condition; the Reading Room well patronized, and the outlook for the future, in view of the new Library with which the Society will be identified, most encouraging and gratifying.

John B. Gough, the popular orator and advocate, will deliver a lecture in Montclair on Monday evening next, the 12th inst., in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gough will afford our fellow-citizens a rare opportunity to witness and appreciate the marvelous power which he exercises over an audience.

CRYSTAL SPRING.—This name has of late been spoken of as a very appropriate name by which to designate that part of our township commonly called the Morris neighborhood. The latter cognomen has for a long time been distasteful to the residents of that locality, knowing which we have for want of a better name, designated it as North Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY.—A meeting of the Directors of this Association was held in the Euclidian Hall on Friday evening last, for the purpose of considering the plans of the contemplated building, a description of which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago. The subscription books were also exhibited, showing a considerable acquisition in new stockholders. Ways and means were discussed with reference to pushing forward the work of obtaining further subscriptions. Considerable indignation and surprise was manifested in regard to an article reflecting severely upon the Association which had appeared in the last issue of the *Gazette*.

STATE ITEMS.

General Theodore Runyon, the newly appointed Chancellor, was sworn into office May 1st in the Circuit Court room by Judge Depeue.

Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, is to deliver the address at the opening of the Scientific School at Princeton on June 24th.

Governor Parker on the 29th ult. reprieved Luigi Lusignea, the Italian convicted of murdering his wife, and who was sentenced to hang at Morristown on Thursday. The reprieve has been extended for two weeks in order that additional arguments may be offered in his behalf.

A meeting was held in South Orange on Monday night in the temperance interest. The citizens are fully aroused and a movement is well organized to place South Orange in line with Chatham and Montclair.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, formerly of Newark, died on Friday last in New York, at the age of 74. Dr. Parker has been widely known throughout the country as a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, editor and publisher.

Ten thousand emigrants are en route to the United States, from Liverpool.

The public debt statement shows a reduction in April of \$2,247,485.60.

Hon. Charles Ames has been attacked by rheumatism and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Turkish government has made a heavy purchase of American rifles, having issued orders for 500,000 from American firms.

A grand review of troops of the Russian army took place in St. Petersburg on May 1st. Over 50,000 men were in line, passing before His Majesty, Emperor William of Germany, in whose honor the review was given. The troops presented a splendid appearance, and their perfect evolutions were loudly cheered by the assembled multitude.

Married.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's father, Livingston, N. J., on Wednesday, April 30th, by Rev. J. A. Ferguson, Wm. Henry Burkhardt to Alice M. Burkhardt.

Died.

Robert—In Bloomfield, May 8th, Mary Christie, child of J. Henry and Jane C. Root, aged 3 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Great Sale of READY MADE CLOTHING,

to close the concern by
C. CAMPBELL,
817 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

THE Subscriber, Proprietor of the Oldest and one of the Largest Clothing Houses in the City, contemplating important changes in his business, has decided to close out his ENTIRE STOCK within the next thirty days. In order to do this we find it necessary to hold out all the inducements we can to enable us to dispose of our stock, we shall offer the goods.

LESS THAN COST FOR CASH ONLY!

As the Stock is now Large, embracing Clothing for Men and Boys, Our Patrons can have an opportunity of purchasing an outfit at a reduction of 30 per cent below retail prices.

As we intend to sell the Goods at some price, you are respectfully requested to call and secure the best best BARGAINS ever offered to the citizens of Bloomfield in this line.

C. CAMPBELL, 817 BROAD STREET,

Next Door to the Engine House.

New Advertisements.

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

CASH STORE.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 1st 1873.

For the present month and afterwards, I will sell the following goods at their stated prices subject only to the changes of the market.

C. H. DOLTON.

SUGARS.

Granulated, 7 lb. Standard A. 85

White B. 75

Yellow C. 70

TEAS.

Finest Japan (unbroken) per lb. \$1.00

Good 1.00

Finest Mixed 70

Good 60

English Breakfast 60

Good Black 60

COFFEES.

Pure Java per lb. 35

Pure Mocha per lb. 30

Pure Rio 30

NEW SPRING MADE 30

Old 30

PROVISIONS.

Jersey Sugar Cured Hams 17

Shoulders 11

New Salt Pork per lb. 12

Pure Lard 12

Good Cheese 20

Good 18

No. 1 Mackerel (Shore) 10

No. 2 6

SOAPS.

Colgate's Yellow per bar 24

Trouton's 20

Colgate's Soap per qt 15

Good Molineux 15

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples per lb. 12

Raisins 12

Carrots 10

Splendid Prunes per qt 12

White Beans per qt 10

Table Peas 10

Trouton's Tomatoes 30 cans each 24

MISCELLANY.

Rice per lb. 10

Barley 10

Old Meal 6

Soda Biscuits 9

WOODEN WARE.

Good Hand Made Buckets, each 25

Good Water Buckets 25

Good Wash Boards 25

Good Wash Boards 25

Good Wash Boards 25

14 Bars Rabbit's Soap for 1.00

25 lbs Black Tea for 1.00

35 lbs Java Coffee 1.00

REMARKS.

Terms—Positively cash. No two prices.

The trade of large consumers solicited.

Please compare above prices to your book accounts.

P. S.—We have rare facilities in selecting our goods from the choicest brands at the lowest market prices.

Therefore we would recommend our goods superior to quality and cheaper in price, than any bought in this or any other vicinity.

Reference to those who have bought of this store. Cut out this price list and preserve it, and you will save money by calling on

C. H. DOLTON.

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

Opposite Hanson's Harness Factory.

3d door from Liberty Street

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

NEW COAL YARD

IN BLOOMFIELD.

LEHIGH AND SCRANTON COALS

Will be sold at

NEWARK PRICES

In the yard or delivered by

JOHN N. VAN LIEW.

Cor. Liberty and Spruce Streets

Bloomfield, May 6th, 1873.

WANTED.

A stout youth to take care of a Horse and help in a Store. Must have unexceptionable references.

EDWARD WILDE.

WANTED.

A single man, German preferred, one who understands the care of horses and gardening.

Apply to

T. W. LANGSTROTH.

Washington Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

NEW MADE BUTTER

This Week, 40 cents.

Fresh Eggs, 16 cents.

Good Cheese, 16 cents.

C. H. DOLTON.

Bloomfield Avenue.

Telegraph School in Bloomfield.

The undersigned, now in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has arranged to give instruction in the art of Telegraphy to a limited number of pupils.

From a practical experience of ten years, and a thorough knowledge of the manner of Business, he feels confident he can impart the art in a practical manner. All classes will find it an interesting study. Instruction every evening (excepting Wednesday and Saturday) at his Residence, 104 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Special rates for amateurs or others, all on one base, and erect private lines in houses of Patrons or between them and their friends at a cost of from \$12 to \$30 according to length of line. Terms of instruction \$20 per quarter. Payable in advance. For particulars address

C. E. KETTERING, Bloomfield, N. J.

NORTHERN SEED OATS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot, superior in quality, at

Wm. W. POTTER.

TO LET.

Part of a House, containing five Rooms, pleasantly located. Rent Moderate. Inquire of J. W. POTTER.

Bloomfield Flouring Mills.

HOMEOPATHIC

Medicines.

Fresh and reliable in all forms.

CASES, BOOKS for family treatment, &c., are to be had at the

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,

765 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD NURSERY.

As Spring is upon us, the undersigned would inform his old patrons and the public in general that he will have a large stock of green-house and bedding plants; also, all kinds of vegetable plants in season. Every variety of vines, trees, and berries for Spring planting also a large stock of evergreens for bedding.

For all suitable occasions.

Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

JOHN RAEMSCH,

Cor. Midland and Maple avenues.